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Rural District of Holderness

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH, SANITARY  
ADMINISTRATION and  
HOUSING CONDITIONS  
of the RURAL DISTRICT

For the Year 1955

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For the Year 1955

## **Public Health Committee.**

Chairman of the Council: Councillor F. HARRISON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor G. F. WREATHALL.

Chairman of Committee: R. C. CONNOR.

F. J. ADDISON,  
S. BALLANCE,  
P. BARRICK,  
G. H. BATTY,  
R. C. CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, J.P.,  
F. M. COLBRIDGE,  
F. COOKMAN,  
G. CRAWFORTH,  
Mrs. B. FOSTER,  
A. W. GOFORTH,  
J. HUNTER,  
H. JACKSON,  
C. E. MANN,  
S. MARTINSON,  
H. MEADLEY,  
F. MIDDLETON,  
F. PEARSON,  
F. ROBINSON,  
J. W. SALVIDGE,  
R. D. SHARP,  
A. SMITH (Rev.),  
K. G. TODD,  
G. W. WILBRAHAM,  
G. F. WREATHALL,  
G. WRIGHT.

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## **Public Health Staff.**

Medical Officer of Health: F. R. CRIPPS, M.D., D.P.H., etc.

Senior Sanitary Inspector: A. TILLOTSON.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors: H. L. INGHAM, A.R.San.I.;  
H. DYSON, A.R.San.I.

# RURAL DISTRICT OF HOLDERNESS

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## Medical Officer's Annual Report

COUNCIL OFFICES,

SKIRLAUGH,

HULL,

June, 1956.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health and  
Housing Committee.*

Mr. Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Foster and Gentlemen,

### VITAL STATISTICS.

#### Population.

The total population of Holderness, including members of the Armed Forces stationed in the district, at mid-1955, is estimated at 19,970, an increase of 100 over last year.

#### Birth Rate.

The birth rate of 14.32 per 1,000 population is nearly 1 per 1,000 better than last year's low rate of 13.54; for the East Riding County the rate was 13.8 (crude).

The rate for England and Wales for 1955 was 15.0 per 1,000, and to compare our figure of 14.32 with this, use has to be made of the Area Comparability figure, which takes into consideration the age groups and sex constitution of our district. When this is done, our birth rate figure is raised to 16.18, which is what it would have been had the age groups and sex constitution been equal throughout the whole country.

There were 286 live births and 8 still births registered during the year. Of the live births, 144 were males and 142 females; of these, 5 males and 5 females were illegitimate.

The illegitimate birth rate was 0.5 per 1,000 population and 3.5% of the total births. Last year, 2.6% of the total births were illegitimate.



## Death Rate.

There were 198 deaths registered, 40 fewer than last year, including those residents who died away from home and in another district. This gives a death rate of 9.91 per 1,000 population, only a fraction above the lowest figure ever recorded for Holderness, that of 9.77 in 1953. Rate for England and Wales, 11.7, and that for the County was 12.1 adjusted to 10.6.

When the Area Comparability figure is applied, this figure is reduced to 8.92, which compares very favourably with the rate for the whole country. Over 69% of all deaths occurred in people aged 65 years and over, and 43% in people aged over 75 years.

This gives us food for serious thought as to the increasing build up of the number of people over the present pensionable age, and therefore dependent on the dwindling proportion of the young and middle aged.

Of the 198 deaths, 99 were male and 99 female, occurring in the 4 quarters as follows:—

	1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.	Total.
Deaths—Males .....	32	20	25	22	99
Females ..	31	24	25	19	99

## SEASONAL INCIDENCE.

Deaths in the 1st quarter total the greatest number.

## PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

The principal causes of death were Heart Disease (70), Cerebral Hæmorrhage (29), and Cancer (25).

These three diseases accounted for 62.6% of all deaths, nearly 2 out of every three.

Comparing this with last year, we find that, although there were 40 fewer deaths this year, the number of deaths from Heart Disease increased from 59 to 70, i.e., from 24.5% to 35.3%. On the other hand, deaths from Cerebral Hæmorrhage decreased from 56 to 29, i.e., from 25% to 14.6% of all deaths. Cancer caused 25 deaths in 1955, as against 36 the previous year, i.e., 12.6% in 1955, compared with 15.1% of all deaths in 1954.

The respiratory diseases, Pneumonia (9) and Bronchitis (13), caused more deaths in 1955 than in the previous year, 5 and 8 being the respective comparative figures.

Of the 25 deaths due to Cancer, 2 (8%), both in men, were due to lung Cancer; 3 (12%) were of the stomach, 2 males and one female; 2 (8%) were of the uterus and breast; and 18 (72%) were in other places, chiefly of the bowels.

As regards the national increase in the number of deaths from Cancer, it must not be forgotten that the increasing use of X-ray and other improved methods in the diagnosis of Cancer may account for some of the increased number of cases reported, especially of the lungs.

Incidence of Cancer varies by sex, age race and geographical location. All types of Cancer are more common among men than among women, except Cancer of the breast, genital organs and of some endocrine glands. In women, nearly half of all Cancers originate in the reproductive organs, while one-third of the Cancers found in men are in the digestive system.

The following table shows the figures for the various causes of death:—

Cause of Death.	No. OF DEATHS.			1954.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Tuberculosis—Respiratory .....	0	1	1	2
Others .....	1	0	1	0
Syphilitic disease .....	0	1	1	0
Diphtheria .....	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough .....	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal infection .....	0	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	0	0	0	1
Measles .....	0	0	0	0
Other infective diseases .....	1	0	1	2
Cancer—Stomach .....	2	1	3	6
Lungs .....	2	0	2	7
Breast .....	0	1	1	4
Uterus .....	0	1	1	2
Bowels and others .....	10	8	18	17
Leukæmia .....	2	0	2	2
Diabetes .....	0	2	2	0
Cerebral Hæmorrhage .....	11	18	29	56
Heart Disease—Angina .....	15	10	25	24
Hypertension ....	4	2	6	5
Other forms .....	9	11	20	30

Other Circulatory disease .....	8	11	19	18
Influenza .....	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia .....	5	4	9	5
Bronchitis .....	5	8	13	8
Other Respiratory diseases .....	1	1	2	0
Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer .....	1	0	1	1
Gastritis and Enteritis .....	0	0	0	0
Nephritis .....	0	0	0	1
Prostate disease .....	5	0	5	6
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion .....	0	1	1	0
Congenital Malformation .....	4	3	7	3
Motor Accidents .....	0	2	2	5
Other Accidents .....	4	2	6	6
Suicide .....	1	1	2	1
Others .....	8	10	18	28
	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	99	99	198	240
	—	—	—	—

### Maternal Mortality.

One death of a mother, dying after childbirth, has been registered. The Maternity Mortality rate was 3.4 per 1,000 total births (live and still); the figure for the East Riding was 1.0 per 1,000 total births.

### Infant Mortality.

#### (1) STILL BIRTHS.

In addition to the 286 live births, there were 8 stillbirths, 2 male and 6 female, all legitimate. The still birth rate was 27.2 per 1,000 total births, compared with 26 per 1,000 total births in 1954. The average rate for the East Riding was 20.5 for the past three years, the rate for England and Wales, 24.9 per 1,000 total births, and that for the County was 24 per 1,000 total births.

#### (2) LIVE BIRTHS.

There were seven deaths of children, all legitimate, under the age of one year in 1955, as compared with seven in 1954. This gives an Infant Mortality rate for the year of 24.5 per 1,000 live births; it was 26 the previous year.

Of the seven infants who died in their first year—three died in the first month—Congenital Malformation was the cause of death in each case.



## Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

The following is a record of the notifications of infectious diseases during the year:—

Disease.	Jan.— March.		April— June.		July— Sept.		Oct.— Dec.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	1955.	1954.
Measles .....	17	19	38	28	12	16	0	2	132	86
Whooping										
Cough .....	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	34
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Diphtheria .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia .....	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	8	16
Erysipelas .....	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	5
Acute										
Poliomyelitis..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
Tuberculosis—										
Lungs .....	1	1	2	2	2	3	0	1	12	9
Tuberculosis—										
Others .....	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	2
Typhoid, Enteric	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Ophthalmia										
Neonatorum..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning										
(Salmonella)..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Dysentery										
(Bacillary) ...	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	24	1

### Measles.

132 cases were notified. The disease started early in the year and rose to its peak incidence in the second quarter, especially in April. It is interesting to note that towards the end of the epidemic, children of pre-school age were the more infected; presumably the infection was being carried home. The epidemic was mainly confined to South Holderness, but spread to the North area in the later stages.

### Whooping Cough.

All the 8 cases notified occurred in only four families in one small area of the district.

### Scarlet Fever.

No cases were notified, compared with 8 in the previous year. It could be that the increasing use of Antibiotics, Penicillin, etc., for sore throats in children, kills or attenuates the streptococcus germ causing Scarlet Fever, so that the typical rash and fever never materialise.

### Acute Poliomyelitis.

One case was notified, of the paralytic type, in a school-boy. He made a complete recovery in hospital and is back at school.

### Diphtheria.

No cases were notified. Out of 4,702 children under 15 estimated in Holderness, 3,789 have been immunised (i.e.) 80%.

## Vaccination and Immunisation, 1955

(a) Number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during 1955:—

	At age at Vaccination.					Totals.
	Under 1.	1 year.	2 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 or over.	
Number vaccinated ...	129	6	7	3	4	149
Number re-vaccinated.	Nil	1	1	3	16	21

(b) Number of children at 31st December, 1955, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1941):—

Age at 31.12.55 i.e., born in year 1955.	Under 1 1954.	1 1953.	2 1952.	3 1951.	4 1951.	5 to 9 1946-50.	10 to 14 1941-45.	Total under 15.
Number Immunised (Whether primary or booster)								
1951-1955 .	20	125	190	199	149	1074	716	2473
1941-1950 ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	489	827	1316
Totals ...	20	125	190	199	149	1563	1543	3789

(c) Number of children immunised during the year ended 31st December, 1955 (figures also included in (b) above).

Under 5.	5 to 14.	Total.	Boosters.
202	51	253	420

## Tuberculosis.

12 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5 males and 7 females, and 3 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2 males and 1 female, were notified during the year, 3 more cases of Pulmonary and 2 more Non-Pulmonary than the year before. With the greatly increased facilities for X-ray diagnosis, especially Mass X-ray, and the screening of all contacts, it is presumed most cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis are discovered.

Infection spreads more frequently within certain families, and it is worth repeating that this may be due to an inherited susceptibility, but is more usually due to an overwhelming dose of germs from an already infected member of the family, probably aggravated by overcrowding, lack of sunlight and deficient ventilation—in other words, bad housing conditions. Infection is due to the tuberculosis germ present in the sputum, and sprayed around by coughing. In meat, the bacilli from droplet infections are killed by cooking, and in milk, pasteurisation or boiling protects from both droplet infection and infection from disease affected cows.

The following table summarises the notifications and deaths:—

Age Group.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Male	Pulm. Fem.	Non-Pulm. Male.	Pulm. Fem.	Male.	Pulm. Fem.	Non-Pulm. Male	Pulm. Fem.
0—1 .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1—5 .....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15 ....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
15—25 ....	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
25—35 ....	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
35—45 ....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
45—55 ....	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
55—65 ....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals .....	5	7	2	1	1	1	0	0

## Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea.

There was an outbreak of Sonne Dysentery in an institution in August. The infection was traced to a newcomer who had had three previous attacks of Dysentery. All the cases were isolated and the outbreak quickly brought under control.

## Food Poisoning.

No cases were notified.



## **General Provision of Health Services**

Hospital treatment is provided for in this area at the Hull hospitals, at the Westwood Hospital, Beverley, and the General Hospital, Driffield, where there are full facilities for X-ray and laboratory examinations. Hospitals and out-patient clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis are included within the Health Service.

Facilities for the detection of bacterial infections, chiefly as concerns food, water, etc., are provided at the Public Health Laboratory, High Street, Hull.

The care of expectant and nursing mothers and their infants, including unmarried mothers and their children, is undertaken by the County Council through clinics and domiciliary midwifery services. Other services provided by the County Council include health visiting, home nursing, home help facilities, arrangements for vaccination and immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, and ambulance service.

Accommodation for all persons needing care and attention because of age, infirmity or other circumstances, apart from medical or nursing cases, is provided by the County Council in accord with their responsibilities under the National Assistance Act, 1948, which also requires them to provide a Welfare Service for the blind, deaf or dumb and other persons permanently handicapped by congenital deformity, illness, injury, or such other disabilities so recognised by the Minister of Health. Regular medical and sick nursing arrangements are undertaken by the Regional Hospital Board.

Action under the provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was not required during the year, as it was found possible to admit through voluntary action, any old persons needing care and attention to one of the County Council's Old People's Homes, in co-operation with County officials.

## **Sanitary Circumstances of the Area**

### **Weather and Rainfall.**

1955 was one of the driest years on record in the area. The average rainfall for 9 stations in the East Riding for the 12 months of 1955 was 21.4 inches, as compared with 27.79 inches for the 12 months of the 5 years 1950-54.



## **Water Supply.**

Hull Corporation is the statutory water undertaker for the whole of the rural area, and has extended its 3" mains by 1,418 yards, 4" mains by 150 yards, and 6" mains by 244 yards during the year.

Most of the Council's area is now provided with a readily accessible water supply, generally internally, to most domestic premises, but otherwise conveniently externally situated. Frequent examinations, bacteriologically and chemically, are applied to the water supply, which is generally of a high purity although of a hard nature.

## **Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.**

The village of Patrington still remains the only area enjoying a complete public sewerage system, but the scheme at Bilton was well under way at the end of the year under report, and 1956 should see its final completion.

The problem of sewage disposal still remains a very vexed one, and, apart from the 7 villages equipped with small sewage works to serve their pre and post war Council housing estates, the bulk of drainage from new and modernised properties is accommodated in cesspools, for the emptying of which the Council provides a cleansing service.

This emptying service has now become so extensive as to test the Council's resources to the full, and it must be generally appreciated that only with the completion of village sewerage schemes, particularly the Burstwick, Keyingham, Thurgumbald scheme, will the problem be substantially eased.

Generally, the sewage works have been trouble free, due no doubt to the regular maintenance provided by the Council's attendant, and the standard of the effluents discharged has found no complaints with the Hull and East Riding River Board Authority.

## **Conversion of Privies and Pail Closets.**

Most conversions are usually part of a general improvement scheme to a particular house—often the subject of an improvement grant—but until ample sewerage facilities are available, no general conversion schemes can be properly encouraged.

### Housing.

A total of 44 dwelling houses was provided in the area during 1955:—

#### Traditional—

Built by Council .....	30
Built by Private Enterprise ...	14
Permanent Prefabricated .....	0

### Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The general improving standard of cleanliness reported in previous annual reports has been maintained among shopkeepers and other food handlers. It is noted that many shop properties are from time to time improved, and in particular it must be stressed that generally the butchers in the area appear to take a special pride in the construction and appearance to their shops. Whilst admitting that their particular trade lends itself to the furnishing of their shops in style and materials facilitating the highest hygiene standards, it is felt that their example could be followed more closely in shops trading in business of a more general nature.

The Food & Drugs Act, 1955, and its accompanying Food Hygiene Regulations, which come into force totally on 1st July, 1956, whilst providing more official control to public health authorities, place considerable responsibility on food handlers, whether employers or employees, to observe or refrain from certain practices calculated to protect the public in the course of food handling, preparation or distribution. No doubt resentment will arise in members of the food trade to certain of the proposals, but it can be anticipated that only good will arise from the introduction of these regulations, and it is to be hoped that, in the light of propaganda education among food workers, what are now legal requirements will come to be accepted as only the essential rules in a code of good practice among persons handling food.

### Summary of the Annual Report for 1955

Average height above sea level .....	25 feet.
Area of Holderness Rural District .....	129,336 acres.
Population, mid-1955, estimated .....	19,970
Population, increase over 1954 .....	100
Excess of births over deaths .....	88
Number of houses, etc., occupied at the end of 1955 .....	6,240
Rateable value at 31st December, 1955 .....	£113,279
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£463 3s. 0d.



**Births.**

	1955.			1954.	1953.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Legitimate .....	139	137	276	262	302
Illegitimate .....	5	5	10	7	9
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			286	269	311
Birth rate per 1,000 population .....			14.32	13.54	16.17
Still Births—					
Legitimate .....	2	6	8	6	9
Illegitimate .....	0	0	0	1	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			8	7	10
Still birth rate per 1,000 total births...	27.2				
Still birth rate per 1,000 population ..	0.4			0.35	0.52

**Deaths.**

	1955.	1954.	1953.
Deaths .....	198	238	188
Death rate per 1,000 civilian population	9.91	11.97	9.77
Infant Mortality—			
Legitimate .....	7	7	10
Illegitimate .....	0	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7	7	10
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births .....	24.5	26.0	31.1
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births, legitimate .....	25.3	26.7	33.0
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 illegiti- mate live births .....	0	0	0
Deaths from Measles .....	0	0	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough .....	0	0	0
Deaths from Gastro Enteritis and Diarrhoea .....	0	0	1
Maternal Mortality—			
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	1	0	0
<b>DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.</b>			
Code. No.			
1. Pulmonary Tuberculosis (1) ...	0.05	0.1	0.05
2. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (1) .....	0.05	0.0	0.0
4/8. Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis and Pneumonia) (1) .....	0.05	0.05	0.0

18/20. Heart Disease (excluding circulatory) (51) .....	2.5	3.0	2.2
21. Other Circulatory Diseases (19)	0.95	0.9	0.84
17. Cerebral Hæmorrhage (29) ...	1.45	2.80	1.70
23. Pneumonia (9) .....	0.45	0.25	0.42
24/45. Respiratory Disease (excluding Pneumonia) (15) .....	0.75	0.4	0.57
10/14. Cancer (25) .....	1.25	1.80	1.56
All others (47) .....	2.35	2.60	2.40

### Infectious Diseases.

	No. Notified.		
	1955.	1954.	1953.
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary .....	12	9	8
Non-Pulmonary .....	3	2	1
Scarlet Fever .....	0	8	4
Measles .....	132	86	160
Whooping Cough .....	8	34	18
Pneumonia .....	8	16	12
Erysipelas .....	3	5	1
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	1	5	8
Diphtheria .....	0	0	0
Food Poisoning .....	0	9	0

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. CRIPPS, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.



# RURAL DISTRICT OF HOLDERNESS

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## Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor for the Year 1955

COUNCIL OFFICES,

SKIRLAUGH,

HULL.

September, 1956.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Holderness  
Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Foster, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report of the work of my department during the year ended 31st December, 1955.

### WATER SUPPLY.

During the year under review, the statutory water undertakers for the rural area, Hull Corporation, have extended their service mains by a total of 1,812 yards. These extensions were installed in the parishes of Aldbrough, Brandesburton, Mappleton, Easington and Patrington, and were generally intended to supply new housing or other development and outlying farmsteads.

Detailed as follows is a typical report of the Public Analyst on a sample of water taken from the mains supply, from which it will be noted that the quality of the water is good, apart from its high degree of hardness. This detriment is often largely off-set by the country dweller who collects and cherishes the rainwater "run off" from his roof for use for washing purposes.

## PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

Colour, in 2 ft. column ...	Colourless.
Appearance .....	Clear: practically no suspended matter.
Taste .....	Normal.
Smell .....	None.

## GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

Reaction, pH .....	7.3
	Parts per Million.
Free Carbon Dioxide, as $\text{CO}_2$ .....	9.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N .....	0.004
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N .....	0.012
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N .....	None
Nitric Nitrogen, as N .....	6.50
Hardness (Soap Test), as $\text{CaCO}_3$ .....	230
Temporary .....	161
Permanent .....	69
Permanganate figure (4 hrs. $80^\circ \text{ F.}$ ), as O .....	0.228
Alkalinity, as $\text{CaCO}_3$ .....	200
Total Solids (at $180^\circ \text{ C.}$ ) .....	329
Free Chlorine .....	0.15
Lead, etc. ....	None

## MINERAL ANALYSIS.

Calcium, as Ca .....	99.0
Silica, as $\text{SiO}_2$ .....	1.0
Magnesium as Mg .....	1.6
Sodium, as Na .....	14.0
Carbonate, as $\text{CO}_3$ .....	119.9
Chlorides, as Cl .....	21.0
Sulphate, as $\text{SO}_4$ .....	21.6
Nitrate, as $\text{NO}_3$ .....	28.8
Iron as Fe .....	None

BACTERIOLOGICAL DATA OF WATER FROM COTTINGHAM TAKEN ON  
3RD JANUARY, 1956.

Number of Colonies growing on <i>Nutrient Agar</i> at $21^\circ \text{ C.}$ per 1 ml. of the water (3 days) .....	1
Number of Colonies growing on <i>Nutrient Agar</i> at $37^\circ \text{ C.}$ per 1 ml. of the water (2 days) .....	1
<i>Presumptive Bac. Coli</i> Test (2 days):—	
Probable No. <i>Bac. Coli</i> in 100 mls. of the water	0

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

## SCAVENGING.

Collection of dry refuse was maintained on a weekly basis in the larger villages during the year, and the smaller areas of habitation and outlying farmsteads received regular collection services. Having regard to the area and distance to be covered in the serving of isolated properties, the collection service cannot be justifiably improved, as a noticeable improvement would depend on the intake of extra vehicles and staff.

The lack of regulation type dustbins on some premises does on occasions retard the efficiency of the service, but recent court decisions have complicated the enforcement of the law in this direction, and it would seem that the law could be advantageously improved by placing the onus for provision of a dustbin squarely on the tenant or landlord, particularly if each local authority demand in this field is to run the risk of reversal in a court of law.

Little difficulty was experienced in obtaining sources of disposal for refuse, as there is a fairly constant demand by landholders for the filling of disused ponds and land depressions, but a nucleus of long term large disposal points is being arranged. These will form the basis of a scheme, which will alleviate considerably the difficulty experienced in obtaining sufficient quantities of top soil to seal off effectively the smaller tips after completion.

## NIGHTSOIL.

This collection service is confined to the larger villages and the two vehicles employed on this service worked to capacity, and thus no further territory could be added to the collection area. In spite of the decadent nature of this means of soil collection and disposal, and by the very nature of the economic times in which we live and the present economic climate, no future can be immediately envisaged when this unpleasant service will no longer be necessary. Completely comprehensive village sewerage schemes are the only answer to this problem, as small schemes for Council housing purposes are authorised only as separate entities for those housing schemes alone, and generally no advantage accrues to the general community. Conversely, it appears obvious that many of the villages cannot, on economic grounds alone, expect a general sewerage system, and, therefore, it may be anticipated that nightsoil collection will remain an essential service for some considerable time to come. Only as the pattern of small villages changes by the demolition of old houses and their



replacement by new houses, will modern facilities emerge to replace the outworn systems.

The sale of nightsoil produced a revenue of £56 during the year.

#### CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

This service has made possible the provision of water carriage sanitation to individual houses in remoter areas and the type of village mentioned under the previous heading, and the Council's vehicles so engaged worked to capacity during the year. At present 290 Council houses are served by cesspools, but the housing estates in Keyingham, Burstwick and Thorngumbald put the biggest demand on this service's resources, and, therefore, the accomplishment of the proposed joint sewerage scheme for these parishes would provide considerable scope for extension of service to private householders.

Quite apart from the emptying of cesspools, there is a growing demand for the emptying of septic tanks, in some cases a genuine need because of some defect causing a failure of the overflow system, but often purely a desire on the part of the householder, prompted by the length of time in which the tank has gone unemptied. As a trouble-free system, incurring no expense to public funds, there is much to be said for the use of septic tanks, but, owing to the unyielding composition of the sub-soil in many parts of the Council's area, overflows to dykes are the only feasible means of long-term disposal of effluents from these tanks.

Disposal of the sewage from cesspools continued to give some difficulty, for, while grasses and fallow lands were used to great purpose, periods arose when much of the available land could not be used because of agricultural processes or the waterlogged condition of the land. On the other hand it has been found very necessary to control and restrict carefully direct disposal to sewage works because of the inability of the purification process to deal with such heavy and concentrated flows.

There appears to be wide diversion of opinion as to the agricultural value of cesspool sewage, for it is found that some opinions consider it is the cause of land "souring" while others point to the high quality beef produced on grassland so treated, but scientific research and report has revealed that its manurial value is good.

As regards cleansing services generally the vehicles so engaged were all maintained by the Council's Maintenance



Engineer and Supervisor, and, while all services ran to capacity, continuity of service was accomplished without breakdown.

#### SALVAGE.

Financial returns from the sale of salvage continued to increase, and it is interesting to note that the value of salvage sold has increased from a total of £573 11s. 8d. for the year ending 31st December, 1946, to its present total of £1,159 13s. 0d.

	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper .....	990	10	3
Rags .....	117	6	0
Fibreboard .....	51	16	9
	<hr/>		
	£1,159	13	0
	<hr/>		

#### SCHOOLS.

Proposals by the East Riding Education Committee for the conversion of closet accommodation to the water carriage system at 9 schools in the Council's area were approved during the year.

Two of these conversions were completed at Brandesburton and Long Riston during 1955, and at the time of the preparation of this report, the schemes for conversion or improvements of the sanitary accommodation at Preston County Primary, Roos, Sunk Island and Swine Schools were in progress.

#### VERMINOUS PREMISES.

No problem exists in the Council's area on account of vermin infestation, and the few cases that were dealt with in 1955 relate only in the extreme to flea infestations, usually arising in premises occupied by families of the casual farm labouring type, who seem to remain only long enough in a house to bring it into a state of disrepair or vermin infestation. Generally the department is concerned with beetle and similar insect infestations, usually due in no part to the householder's neglect, and, in fact, it must be readily said that the average country dweller has little to learn in the way of cleanliness.

#### INSPECTIONS.

##### GENERAL SANITATION.

Water supply .....	14
Drainage and Sewerage .....	331

Camp Sites .....	89
Tents, Vans and Sheds .....	34
Factories and Workshops .....	37
Building Inspections .....	499
Deposited Plans—preliminary inspection .....	210
Council House Repairs .....	85
Houses (occupied by Council House applicants) ...	78
Verminous Premises .....	9
Petroleum Installation .....	7
Coast Erosion .....	149
Licensed Houses .....	32
Nuisances .....	36
Miscellaneous .....	75
Land Charges .....	16
Council's Camp Site, Aldbrough .....	68

## HOUSING.

Public Health Act, 1936 .....	203
Housing Act, 1936, etc. ....	1,072
Disrepair Certificates .....	19
Improvement Grants .....	58

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries .....	4
Disinfections .....	2
Disease of Animals Acts .....	6

## FOOD RETAIL AND/OR PREPARATION PREMISES.

Fried Fish Shops .....	39
Grocers .....	49
Greengrocers .....	12
Retail Food Preparation Premises .....	12
Butchers .....	56
Slaughterhouses .....	42
Dairies and Milk Shops .....	26
Ice-cream Premises (Retail Sale) .....	54
Milk Supply and Sampling .....	6
Water Sampling .....	2
Meat and Other Food Examination .....	1,646
Bakehouses .....	2

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Total ..... 5,079

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## NOTICES, ETC.

## Notices served:—

Informal Notices .....	28
Statutory Notices .....	21

Notices complied with, or work in hand:—	
Informal Notices .....	24
Statutory Notices .....	21
Notices outstanding:—	
Informal Notices .....	3
Statutory Notices .....	0

### FRIED FISH SHOPS.

Number of premises .....	11
Number of premises unsatisfactory .....	Nil
Number of inspections .....	39

### FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Total number of Factories and Workplaces .....	69
Inspection of Factories and Workshops:—	

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories .....	23	Nil	Nil
Workplaces .....	14	Nil	Nil

### SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Number of Shops .....	137
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Apart from the branches of large multiple grocers, situated in the largest villages, the majority of shops in the Council's area are small concerns run as a family business and generally worked entirely by the owner and/or his wife. In some cases an assistant is employed, but the sanitary and general amenities of the household are always available for use and as such satisfy the requirements of the Act.

Inspections of the larger premises as detailed above, and where mixed staff is employed, were made, but no serious cause for complaint was encountered.

### HOUSING.

Number of dwelling houses erected during the year:—	
(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b):	
(i) By Local Authority .....	30
(ii) By other Local Authorities .....	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons .....	14
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	
(i) By Local Authority .....	30
(ii) By other bodies or persons .....	Nil
1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:—	
(1) (a) Total number of houses inspected under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and/or Housing Acts, 1936-49 ...	1176
(b) Number of inspections made .....	1294



(2) (a)	Number of houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .....	Nil
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	56
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation .....	1038
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—	
	Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .....	62
3.	Action under Statutory powers during the year :—	
	A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	Nil
	(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners .....	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	Nil
	B. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders or Closing Orders were made .....	14
	(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order .....	1
	(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices under Section 11 were made .....	21
	C. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
	(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in which Closing Orders were made .....	Nil



- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or room having been rendered fit ..... Nil

D. Proceedings under Public Health Act:—

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..... Nil

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES HOUSING SCHEMES AND GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

A total of 30 houses was added to the Council's estates at Atwick, Hatfield and Patrington, and 22 houses were in course of construction at Paull at the end of the year 1955.

Houses have been provided by the Council as follows:—

	Traditional Dwellings.	Temporary Pre- fabricated Bungalows.	Permanent Pre- fabricated Dwellings.	Total.
Housing Act, 1919 .....	10	—	—	10
„ „ 1930 .....	4	—	—	4
„ „ 1936 .....	188	—	—	188
„ „ 1938 .....	6	—	—	6
Post-war Programme ...	462	23	176	661
In course of erection ...	22	—	—	22
	<hr/> 692	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 176	<hr/> 891

Applicants for Council Houses totalled 573, compared to a figure of 413 at the end of 1954, and may be briefly analysed as follows:—

- (1) Number of applications from people living as lodgers within the district ..... 94
- (2) Number of applications from house tenants in the district ..... 335
- (3) Number of applications from lodgers without the district ..... 42
- (4) Number of applications from house tenants without the district ..... 102

The Council's housing estates at Aldbrough, Atwick, Coniston, Humbleton, Ottringham, Riston and Sigglesworth are served by small sewage works, and the estates at Patrington by the general village scheme. Extension of these works will cater for additional council housing, but, with slight exceptions, no other additional sewerage from general public sources can be added to these small housing sewage schemes,

and, therefore, it can be said that, apart from Patrington and Bilton where a scheme was under way at the end of 1955, no other village enjoys the convenience of a general sewage system.

A combined scheme for the villages of Burstwick, Keyingham and Thorngumbald has received ministerial approval in principle, but while tenders have not yet been invited, it is hoped economic inexpediency will not delay the final approval of commencement.

A general survey of the whole of the private housing in the rural area was made during the year in accordance with the requirements of the Government's slum clearance proposals. Strictly in accord with Housing Act standards, it was very sobering to have again emphasized the extent and quantity to which housing in the Council's area falls short of the recognised standard. In fact decisions had to be made with a bearing on other influences, apart from purely insanitary standards, in order to keep the problem within reasonable bounds of any successful remediable attainment.

It will be readily appreciated that the programme of slum clearance can only proceed with a corresponding provision of new housing, and, therefore, the provision of sewerage facilities is very much a complementary problem. From this it follows that, initially at least, housing development and slum clearance must proceed where sewage facilities exist or are conveniently providable.

Applications for improvement grants increased to a total of 74 during the year from a total of 16 at the end of the previous year. Of these, 69 applications have been approved, 3 applications refused and 2 applicants have withdrawn. Since adoption of the scheme, improvement grants totalling £12,922 have been approved by the Council for improvements and/or conversions of 70 dwellings.

There appears little doubt that there is wide scope for extension of the scheme in the Council's area, and, as the saving of each sub-standard house may mean a house less in the Council's housing programme, the economic aspect alone offers much attraction.

### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The popular form of holiday making and leisure taking associated with the caravan, tent and wooden chalet, appeared to lose none of its appeal during the year, and all the approved camping sites under private control were filled to capacity. Generally the appearances and standards of control



of the camps continued to improve, for no doubt the six monthly inspections by the Building and Planning Committee exerts an influence on the camp owners in their outlook in this respect.

Refuse collection from all sites was undertaken by the Council, and, where water carriage conveniences are provided, cesspool emptying was carried out by the Council's vehicles.

Total number of approved camp sites .....	13
Total number of caravans, bungalows, etc., on above sites at 1/1/55 .....	654
Total of bungalows, etc., removed from above sites during 1955 .....	16
Total of additional caravans, etc., on above sites during 1955 which have been licensed .....	55
Total number of caravans, bungalows, etc., on above sites at 31/12/55 .....	693
Total number of visits .....	89

#### THE COUNCIL'S HOLIDAY CAMP, ALDBROUGH.

This venture on the part of the Council continued to flourish, in so far that site reservations during 1955 totalled 21, an increase double that of the previous year, making a total of 33 caravans on the site at 31st December, 1955. This figure represents the number of annual site holders, quite apart from short term bookings of one or two weeks.

The prospects for the camp appear to be good, for site holders express themselves well satisfied with the amenities provided, and enquiries are now arriving regularly. Generally, proprietary brand caravans are encouraged, but it has been possible to take certain other caravans without in any way lowering the standard of the camp.

The time is approaching when consideration must be paid to the need for provision of social amenities on the camp in order to satisfy the wants of all family ages, particularly in inclement weather and in the cooler and shorter evenings of the late season.

#### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

#### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1954.

Number of registered slaughtermen at 1st January, 1955 .....	50
Number of new licences issued during the year .....	1
Number of licences cancelled during the year .....	8
Number of recognised slaughtermen at 31st December, 1955 .....	43



## MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTIONS.

Inspections of meat and other food totalled 1,646 during the year, and 9,952 animals were examined, comprised as below :—

Beasts .....	1,272
Sheep .....	2,249
Pigs .....	6,408
Calves .....	23

Sixteen slaughterhouses were in use during the year, and amicable and co-operative relationships were maintained between the butchers and the staff, although much extra work was incurred to ensure 100% inspection service. Due to the times of markets, the practices of butchers, the dictates of the law, and the needs of the general public, there appears to be no alternative to the present system of inspections.

## NEW BUILDINGS.

### PLANS, ETC.

Plans submitted in 1955 .....	336
Plans approved (including 21 Outline Applications) ...	302

### Representing :—

Houses (including 259 houses in Hull Corporation's neighbourhood unit) .....	435
Additional and alterations to houses .....	99
Garages .....	60
Business premises .....	22
Additions to business premises .....	5
Recreation huts and grounds .....	4
Accesses to premises .....	2
Agricultural buildings .....	55
Miscellaneous .....	11
Sites for trailer caravans .....	19
Sand and gravel excavations .....	4
Plans not approved .....	32
Decisions pending .....	2
Appeals under the Town and Country Planning Act ...	1
Appeals dismissed .....	1

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

Your obedient Servant,

A. TILLOTSON,

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.



